

Gandhi denounces Israel

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Monday reaffirmed unconditional support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and denounced Israel for its obstinacy and intransigence. Speaking at a banquet in honour of visiting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat (See page 2), Mr. Gandhi went out of his way to dispel recent belief that India might be softening its stance towards Israel. Speculation that a change might be in view had followed India's unexpected decision to allow Israel's Davis Cup tennis team to compete here last month despite a long-time ban on sporting contacts. In his speech Mr. Gandhi warmly welcomed Mr. Arafat as "much more than an honoured guest — you are a brother and a friend." He said the Palestinian problem had not eluded solution for lack of international concern or effort. "It is primarily due to the obstinacy of Israel. Israel's intransigence has been encouraged by the external support it receives. It must halt its aggressive and expansionist policies (and) concede the national rights of the Palestinian people." Calling for total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, the Indian leader supported the growing consensus in favour of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

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Blast rocks Saudi cultural centre

BEIRUT (R) — A bomb exploded at the closed Saudi Arabian cultural centre in west Beirut on Monday less than 24 hours after dynamite was thrown at the deserted Saudi embassy (See page 2), police said. They said the bomb inside offices of the sixth floor centre overlooking busy Hamra Street shattered most of the building's glass but caused no casualties. The embassy and the cultural centre were both closed in February 1984 at a time of mounting militant violence. The embassy now operates out of Damascus. It was not immediately known who was responsible for the explosion. Pro-Iranian militants have threatened Saudi interests following violence in Mecca last Friday in which a number of Iranian pilgrims died.

W. German defence chief to discuss Gulf in Washington

BONN (AP) — Defence Minister Manfred Woerter on Monday flew to Washington, where he was expected to explain Bonn's refusal to join U.S. military patrols of the Gulf. The Defence Ministry said Mr. Woerter left Monday morning for a meeting with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. During the trip, Mr. Woerter is expected to explain Bonn's decision not to send West German ships to assist the U.S. navy in the Gulf, a ministry spokesman said last week. However, spokesman Horst Prayro said that Bonn might be willing to take over some of the U.S. navy's NATO commitments in the Mediterranean and Atlantic to free more U.S. ships for the Gulf area or elsewhere.

Iran rebels claim attacks

BAGHDAD (R) — The Iranian opposition Mujahedeen-e-Khalq said Monday its forces killed or wounded 114 Iranian Revolutionary Guards in attacks on nine bases. The Baghdad-based group said in a telex to Reuters that five bases in western Iran were captured on Friday in an initial attack that left 63 guards dead and 51 wounded. More than 1,000 mortar shells fired at four other bases caused unspecified casualties and a Revolutionary Guards battalion sent as reinforcement was forced to retreat, it said. Minjehedeen spokesman Hussein Abdini said on Saturday that opposition fighters had carried out 65 operations against Iranian positions since the beginning of 1987, killing 2,300 troops and capturing 100.

Shevardnadze to address Geneva talks

GENEVA (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will address the 40-nation disarmament conference in Geneva on Thursday, a Soviet spokesman said Monday. Mr. Shevardnadze will arrive in Geneva on Wednesday afternoon and is tentatively scheduled to hold a news conference on Friday, spokesman Vladimir Shebanov told Reuters. Drafting a treaty for a global ban on chemical weapons and outlawing nuclear testing will be two major issues at the conference.

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Haj draws to a close amid Iran's anti-U.S. diatribe over Mecca riot

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — More than a million and a half Muslims prayed for divine guidance on Monday at the climax of a pilgrimage stained by violence that left hundreds dead and triggered Iranian threats against Saudi Arabia and the United States.

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U.S. officials 'broke the law' in Iran-contra affair

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two investigators of the Iran-contra affair say laws probably were broken in the secret U.S. initiative, despite President Ronald Reagan's assertions to the contrary.

Representative Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House panel looking into the matter, and Attorney General Edwin Meese III said Sunday they think it likely that statutes were violated.

"I didn't think that laws could have been broken ... I wouldn't have launched the criminal investigation and sought an independent counsel" to look into criminal issues, Mr. Meese said on the U.S. television network ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley" programme.

Mr. Hamilton, an opposition Democrat, said on the CBS Television Network's "Face the Nation" programme that he had "not been impressed by the adherence to the law by a number of the actors in these events."

His House committee and a Senate panel are due to finish up 12 weeks of joint public hearings on Monday, questioning Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger for what is expected to be his final day in the witness chair.

Last week, Mr. Weinberger told the congressional Iran-contra committees that he argued repeatedly against sending arms to Iran in return for the release of U.S. hostages, but had been blunted by presidential aides who furnished skewed intelligence information to the president to bolster their arguments.

The panels will hear from four

appropriation of government money.

Mr. Walsh so far has announced two indictments, and has obtained guilty pleas in each case. Conservative fund-raiser Carl "Spitz" Channell and his associate, Richard Marshall, are awaiting sentencing for tax fraud in connection with their contra fund.

In another development, former Iranian President Abolhassan Banisadr was quoted Sunday in the French magazine VSD as saying Mr. Reagan, as a presidential candidate in October 1980, asked Iran to delay the release of the U.S. embassy hostages in Tehran until after the November elections.

In return, Mr. Reagan promised arms and spare parts in a "prelude to Irangate," Mr. Banisadr said.

As they do that, attention is likely to shift to the government's independent counsel in the case, Lawrence Walsh, and criminal charges that may grow out of his investigation.

Last week, Mr. Reagan said "I haven't heard a single word that indicates, in any of the testimony, that laws were broken."

But Mr. Meese, asked whether he thought laws had been broken, said "Yes."

Mr. Meese said he had not spoken to Mr. Reagan about the matter, but assumed the president meant that "the administration as a whole was not seeking to break the laws." He said Mr. Reagan's statement was probably a reference to the Boland Amendment, a one-time congressional ban on aid to the Nicaraguan contra rebels that carries no criminal penalties.

Investigators have raised the affair has resembled a Greek tragedy — "where you watch something going along, you know it's going to end badly, and yet you're hopeless to affect the outcome."

Iranian envoy defends threats against U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Iran's ambassador to the United Nations has defended threats made by Iranian leaders to confront U.S. actions in the Gulf, but said any action by his country would be defensive or retaliatory.

"Ob, they are very serious threats, because we have to be prepared for defending ourselves," H.E. Said Rajai-Khorassani said in a U.S. television interview Sunday. "We can't just sit idly and wait for the U.S. forces to come and occupy every-

Asked specifically about a statement by the commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guard last

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Majali honours graduates

ZARQA (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali said that the process of preparing citizens in Jordan to cope with the requirements of development of the nation has always received the attention and care of His Majesty King Hussein.

Addressing the graduating students of Zarqa Community College, Mr. Majali said Jordan's educational institution has gone a long way in its efforts to lay the foundation of the Kingdom's renaissance.

Mr. Majali referred to the great interest expressed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to reevaluate the educational system in order to formulate an educational policy that can meet the needs of future generations.

Also addressing the graduates was Mr. Salman Al Qudah, chairman of the Board of Trustees who spoke about the establishment of the college and its efforts in providing qualified cadres.

Ministry purchases 81,000 tonnes of cereals

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Agriculture has purchased some 81,000 tonnes of cereals from local farmers during the present agricultural season at subsidised prices, according to a spokesman for the ministry.

He said that committees in charge of purchasing the cereals have now closed all centres at which local farmers banded in their produce. The centres have bought wheat, barley, lentils and chick peas before they were closed on July 31, in accordance with ministry instructions.

According to the spokesman, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Salem Al Lawzi chaired a meeting of the heads of various committees to review the outcome of the procedure. The meeting decided to form a special team that would revise all the documents and the receipts in-

volved in the purchase operations.

The team, which began work Aug. 22, groups representatives from the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, the Ministry of Supply, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture announced that it was purchasing wheat at JD 144 a tonne, barley at JD 90, lentils at JD 180 and chick peas at JD 170. These prices, the ministry said, are higher than those offered elsewhere in a bid to farmers to increase production.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that Jordan's cereal production will reach a total of 136,000 tonnes of wheat, 30,000 tonnes of barley and 6,000 tonnes of lentil, figures very near to the country's annual cereal production rate.

At the end of the celebration,

Mr. Majali presented the 230 graduating students with their diplomas.

Also in Zarqa, Mr. Tayseer Arafa, director of Zarqa Governorate's Education Department, patronised a special celebration held Sunday to honour our students from the governorate who excelled in their General Secondary Certificate Examination (tawjih) this year.

Speaking for the students, Shabab Ahmad Hassan Al Quri said the exceptional test results achieved by the students are the results of joint efforts by the teachers, students and families.

He also praised the Department of Education, saying their efforts contributed to the high test scores.

At the end of the celebration, Mr. Arafa presented the outstanding students from the literary, scientific, vocational, agricultural, commercial and nursing areas with awards.

ENVOY RECEIVES MEDAL: Foreign Minister Tamer Al Masri presents the Medal of Independence of the First Order to U.S. ambassador to Jordan, Paul Harold Boeker during a lunch

banquet held Monday to honour the ambassador. His Majesty King Hussein conferred the medal on Mr. Boeker on the occasion of the end of his ambassadorship in Jordan (Petra photo).

Requirements for degree equivalence necessary for equal treatment — Assad

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddine Al Assad said in an interview published in the local press Monday that the government does not contemplate banning students from going abroad for higher study and that measures taken with regard to the equivalence of degrees obtained abroad were necessary.

The minister was referring to a decision by the Council of Higher Education last week which ruled that degrees obtained abroad will be considered equivalent to Jordanian University degrees only if their holders meet the council's requirements.

The Council of Higher Education, he said, will endorse medical degrees obtained abroad only if the students had earlier obtained at least an average of 85 per cent on the tawjih examination at the end of their secondary school education. Engineering degrees

will be endorsed only if students obtained at least 80 per cent on tawjih, and degrees in other subjects only if students obtained at 65 per cent average.

The minister said that this step bad to be taken in order to give equal chance for students studying here and those continuing their higher education abroad. He pointed to the fact that no Jordanian university admits students if they do not have the minimum average required in the tawjih exam.

Dr. Assad said that Jordanian universities are expected to absorb 1,000 more students this year than last year.

Earlier reports said that Yarmouk University and the University of Jordan last year together admitted 6,000 students in various faculties.

This year, Yarmouk University, and the Jordan University of

Science and Technology are each expected to admit 2,000 students, the University of Jordan 3,000, and Mu'ta University 700 students.

The Ministry of Higher Education, Dr. Assad noted, will continue to take steps to absorb students at all Jordanian universities in the coming years and will continue to allow Jordanians to pursue higher studies and obtain university degrees abroad.

Dr. Assad also announced that plans are underway to allow students who finish their courses at the country's community colleges to be admitted to local universities and complete their courses for their first university degrees, provided they meet the requirements of the universities.

He said this will allow a greater number of students to join Jordanian universities instead of going abroad for their education.

Union calls for changes in labour, social security laws

GFJTU excludes unions from board, guild charges

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Union of Banks, Insurance and Accounting Employees have concluded their extraordinary session held to discuss the forced resignations of 32 bank employees, and called on all banks and financial institutions to desist immediately from taking any extreme measures such as firing staff from their jobs, according to a report in the Arabic daily Al Ra'i.

The union issued a number of recommendations to safeguard the rights of staff and their interests. It recommended that the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and other concerned financial institutions direct investments to the proper channels to ensure that financial institutions are secure, thus securing the rights of employees. The union also called on the CBJ to play a more active role in countering the recent measures in which 32 Jordanian employees were laid off.

The union also called on the Ministry of Labour and Social Development to work to give staff their rights and solve labour conflicts that may arise.

Another recommendation made during the session called for an amendment to the labour law which allows staff to receive entitlements and indemnities without having to refer such dis-

putes to civil courts. The proposed amendment to the labour law is designed to safeguard the rights of labourers and to prevent the need of workers having to file court cases against employers, a matter which might endanger the labourers themselves.

The bank, insurance and accounting employees also recommended that special legislation on insurance, which deals with merging insurance companies, include legislation safeguarding the jobs and rights of companies' personnel after the merging of companies takes place.

The union also recommended to the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU) to direct special attention to the workers' causes and to handle their cases more seriously and quickly.

The recommendation also

Haj draws to a close amid Iran's diatribe

(Continued from page 1)
never be cleansed even by judgement day."

"We hold America responsible for all these crimes," he said. "God willing, in an opportune time, we shall deal with her, thus avenging the children of the satan and the mammons."

Saudi Television showed an Iranian pilgrim saying in a tape broadcast on Sunday he had organised the transportation to the kingdom of a large amount of explosives which he said was to be detonated during last year's pilgrimage.

Mohammed Hassan Ali Mohammadi Dahnavi said 51 kilogrammes of plastic explosives were carried in the false bottoms of 99 suitcases which Iranian pilgrims had been requested to bring to him two weeks before travelling from Esfahan in central Iran.

A suspicious official discovered the explosives when the pilgrims arrived at Jeddah airport, the television said.

Dahnavi said he was asked to organise the transport by an Iranian Revolutionary Guards corps official named Reza Tawakoli to whom he was to hand over the explosives in Saudi Arabia.

Asked the targets, Dahnavi, whose answers in Farsi were translated in Arabic, said: "I do not know. Ask the Iranian government."

Also shown on the tape were Iranian pilgrims, including women, who said they had not known their suitcases contained explosives.

The television said they were sent home after performing the pilgrimage but did not say what happened to Tawakoli, Dahnavi and his brother Mohammad Ali, who was also involved.

It said the incident was not disclosed at the time in order not to disturb the pilgrimage.

Demonstrators in Tehran invaded the Saudi and Kuwaiti embassies after the Mecca clashes on Friday. Kuwait said Sunday two of its diplomats held in the Iranian capital had been freed but there was no word on four missing staff from the Saudi mission.

The Iranian news agency said a six-point resolution on the Gulf war was issued following a demonstration by about one million people in Tehran on Saturday.

Iraq has agreed to a U.N. call for an immediate ceasefire provided Iran does the same.

The Tehran resolution reaffirmed Iran's demand for the overthrow of the government of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and the destruction of the ruling Baath Party as the main condition for ending the conflict.

The resolution also referred to a message from Ayatollah Khomeini last Tuesday which sparked the political demonstrations by Iranian pilgrims in Mecca.

The Tebran media referred to the message as Ayatollah Khomeini's "political-ideological testament" and "a charter for revolution."

A text carried in newspapers rejected the notion that political demonstrations were inappropriate during the Mecca pilgrimage, saying pilgrims should "not refrain from giving expression to their hatred of enemies of God and people."

As Saudi Arabia reported messages of support for King Fahd and the ruling family from Islamic leaders, Iran sought to rally Muslim opinion to its side.

stressed the importance of achieving unity among trade unions and the labour movement in general and called for strengthening ties of solidarity with Arab and international labour movements.

In another recommendation, the union called for an amendment to the Social Security Law to provide unemployment insurance and to direct the Social Security Corporation's funds toward productive sectors that can employ a number of Jordanian workers.

The union called for holding the 4th conference of the GFJTU as soon as possible and for putting an end to the isolation imposed on activities of some unions through denying them representation at the GFJTU's executive board.

It also stressed the need for ending the flow of foreign labour into the country and for striking a balance in job opportunities in the Jordanian labour market.

The union further called for the formation of a general professional complex that brings together labourers and professionals. The proposed association would be entrusted with defending the rights of trade union members and finding solutions to labour issues.

Haj draws to a close amid Iran's diatribe

on further escalating the mounting tension in the Gulf.

The paper said in an editorial: "The fact that the Iranians sole purpose of going to Mecca was not religious was clearly demonstrated by the fact that they burned an effigy of President Reagan, an effigy they clearly did not pluck out of thin air."

It said: "No sooner than the news spread of the demonstration and the numerous death of the Iranians, in Tebran mobs savaged both the Saudi Arabia and Kuwaiti embassies — something for which they needed an excuse and for which they were prepared to casually sacrifice a couple of hundred Iranian lives."

"There seems to be a clear intention of the ayatollahs of Iran trying to distance themselves from the rest of the Muslim world incidentally trying to punish Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for helping Iraq in the nearly seven-year war."

"By provoking the Mecca tragedy... Iran has gone a step too far."

In Kuala Lumpur, a newspaper controlled by Malaysia's ruling party assailed Iran.

"To bring the question of politics to the holy land is too much..." this dishonourable act should not be allowed to happen again because it will damage the holy Islamic religion," said an editorial in Utusan Malaysia.

The newspaper, controlled by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad's ruling party, said it regretted the Iranian demonstrators' lack of respect.

"Their (the Iranians) lack of respect for the holy land, lack of feelings for the congregation, which is there to perform the Haj... is regretted."

"We definitely cannot agree if the Saudi government decides to ban Iranian pilgrims from performing the Haj in Mecca in future, but if it wants to it certainly has a very strong cause," Utusan said.

Weinberger: interests damaged

(Continued from page 1)
the hostages.

"That's the kind of conclusion that can only be drawn by people who don't have any knowledge of the facts. I think it's a very unfair characterisation," Mr. Weinberger said.

The source said Mr. Gemayel's letter asserted "that in the end logic will win against violence."

In Bangkok, the English-language newspaper The Nation said the tragedy in Mecca was deliberately provoked by Iranians bent

on bringing down the Saudi regime.

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According to several witnesses, Mr. Reagan was following the advice of then-National Security Adviser John Poindexter and the late U.S. intelligence chief William Casey in the 1985-86 operation.

Rear Admiral Poindexter resigned and his National Security Council (NSC) aide Oliver North was fired on Nov. 25 when the diversion of arms sales profits to the contra was discovered. Mr. Casey died in May of a brain tumor.

Asked whether he and Mr. Shultz had opposed the policy vehemently, Mr. Weinberger replied: "I think that's edily a fair characterisation. Some would even use stronger language — the president might."

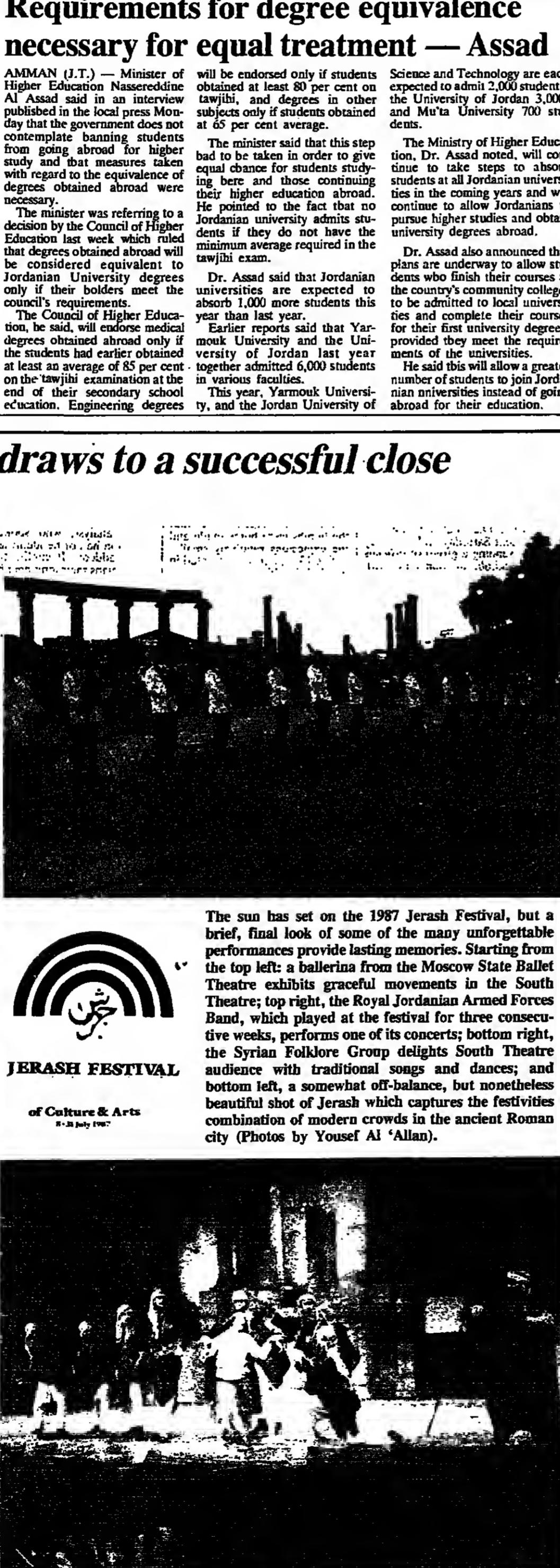
Iran begins naval exercises

(Continued from page 1)

to say when it might sail. But he said the American flag would be hoisted on three more Kuwaiti tankers within 10 days.

Shipping sources identified one of the ships as the 46,723-tonne Gas King, formerly the Gas Al Burgan, and said it was due to arrive in Kuwait on Aug. 10.

Pentagon officials in the United States have said the navy will bring eight mine-sweeping helicopters and three to four coastal mine-sweeping boats into the Gulf to help clear mines like the one that blasted a hole in the Bridgeton during the initial con-



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MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

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Stop the Iranian abuse

THERE IS little doubt that the threats issued by Tehran against Saudi Arabia after Friday's Iranian riots in the holy city of Mecca represent the latest act in a well-planned and orchestrated scenario aimed at adding to the already tense and unstable situation in the Gulf region. If the sabre-rattling from Tehran is any indication, there no remorse whatsoever in the Iranian capital that the Iranians have only themselves to blame for the bloody events in Mecca, and that, if anything, they should be held responsible for the death of 85 Saudi security men and 42 non-Iranian pilgrims and Mecca residents among the 402 killed. Furthermore, well-substantiated Saudi charges that the Iranians had always planned wide-scale subversive actions in Mecca and Medina during the pilgrimage point to the reality that Tehran holds political considerations above religious dictates and tradition and will spare no-one in its drive to achieve its wicked goals. It is not hard to envisage the scene of death and destruction among the millions gathered for the holy Haj if the hundreds of kilograms of explosives, found in the baggage of Iranian pilgrims, had been detonated near the Grand Mosque on the eve of the pilgrimage.

The Iranian regime has turned a blind eye and deaf ear to the overwhelming Arab and Islamic condemnation of its role in the violent abuse of the sanctity of Mecca and the House of God; they stubbornly refuse to listen to or see reason. As it is rightly said, it is easier to wake up one who is really asleep than one who is feigning sleep. This is precisely the case with Tehran and it is time for the Islamic community to join together and wake up the fanatic ayatollahs and their equally fanatic cronies in Iran. Their fiery brand of religion has little resemblance to Islam, the religion of love and peace, of faith and piety, of reason and dialogue.

Hesitation over Iran's action on the part of any Islamic country which takes pride in its faith will only bring more destruction and plunge the Muslim World into a deep abyss of disunity and confusion, and leave murky waters for Tehran to fish in. What is needed today is a firm and clear ultimatum from the world Islamic community to the Iranian regime ordering an end to its fanaticism and its evil deeds which represent suffering and disaster not only for their own people but also for the others in the region. Such a warning should emanate from a summit of the heads of Islamic states, who should meet immediately, brushing aside all that stands in the way for an emergency gathering.

Joint Islamic action is the need of the day if we are to find an end to the Iranian abuse of our noble faith. In the absence of such action, we will only find ourselves slipping further and further into a state of helplessness and despair and will be left vulnerable to the systematic Iranian assaults on what we believe in and stand for.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: An ultimatum for Iran

THE bloody events in Mecca perpetrated by the Iranian regime should open the eyes of all Muslims to the serious consequences that could result from such actions. The Arab and Islamic world should take speedy and strong action that would make the rulers in Tehran understand that their ill-behaviour can never be condoned and that the Arab Nation does not allow such atrocities to prevail. The Islamic countries should now form a delegation to be sent to Tehran, giving a last advice to the rulers there against pursuing their eccentric practices in other Islamic countries or against humanity anywhere in the world. This delegation should remind the rulers in Tehran that provocative actions would have very grave consequences, harming the Islamic Nation as a whole. The Islamic countries should define their position clearly after the dialogue with the rulers in Tehran in order to safeguard their own interest and their own security. It is time that the rulers in Tehran understand that only through dialogue among Islamic states can cohesion be achieved among brothers of the same faith. It is time for the Iranians to reconsider their present irresponsible position and stop their atrocities, their war on Iraq and their ill-behaviour towards other nations.

Al Dustour: Time for Islamic action

REACTIONS to the bloody Iranian rioting in Mecca last Friday clearly indicate that the Muslim World is now in need of a summit meeting to consider the present dangerous situation in the Islamic World. Leaders from the Arab World have issued the call for such a summit not only to deal with the consequences of the bloody events but also to consider Iran's constant threats directed against the Arab World and also its hints to trigger a sectarian conflict reminiscent of the dark days of Islam. An Islamic summit meeting would no doubt handle such issues and propose solutions for chronic problems plaguing the Islamic and Arab states. An Islamic summit is bound to help find a settlement to the Gulf conflict and the current offshoots of that conflict in the Gulf. The Arab leaders who called for an Islamic summit are no doubt concerned about the well-being of their nation, and they are no doubt acting from a responsible position appalled by what they had been and heard of the bloody events in Mecca. We hope that Islamic countries will respond favourably to the call for a summit. We also hope that the Arab leaders will have their own summit meeting as soon as possible to find means of confronting the looming dangers.

Sawt Al Shaab: Preaching and practising

THE Israeli military authorities have once again placed the Gaza Strip under a state of siege, detaining hundreds of innocent Arab people following the killing of an Israeli military police commander in the occupied area on Sunday. This siege and the detention of people are part of Israel's terrorist campaign directed against the Arab population in their own towns and villages to stifle their national spirit and to subdue their resistance. The Israelis at the same time are stepping up their measures of land confiscation and eviction of Arab inhabitants from their homeland. What Israel wants is land without inhabitants so that no obstacle can stand in the face of Judaizing the whole Palestinian land. Israel's defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, made threatening statements against the Arabs following the incident and his words were echoed by the speaker of the Israeli parliament, both calling for the deportation of all Arab inhabitants from Palestinian land and so ending all problems related to them. Despite Israel's bragging about peaceful co-existence with the Arab population, Israel's leaders continue to take arbitrary actions against the local inhabitants triggering reprisals, and also continue threats for evicting all Arabs from their homes and property.

Accord to end Tamil war faces many obstacles

By C.G. Labelle
The Associated Press

COLOMBO — The accord signed by Sri Lanka and India to stop four years of bloody civil war on this island is facing its most crucial test — the unwillingness of Tamil rebels to give up the guns that have won them a tenuous political gain.

If the rebels do not succumb to Indian pressure and give up their weapons in the next few days, it would force a battle between the 3,000 Indian army soldiers sent to keep the peace and the very people they promised to protect.

It would sink the fragile accord and threaten the government of President Junius R. Jayewardene, whose signing of the pact already has set off two days of rioting that left 40 people dead.

It is a traumatic time for Sri Lanka, said Neelan Tiruchelvam, a Harvard-educated lawyer who is one of the few Tamil politicians to remain in Sri Lanka through the years of civil war.

As Tiruchelvam and others see it, the failure of the peace accord could let loose all the anger between the minority Tamils and majority Sinhalese built up over a four-year war that has left 6,000 people dead.

The Tamils, who are mostly Hindus, are 18 per cent of the population. They claim they are discriminated against by the majority Sinhalese Buddhists, who run the government.

They have been agitating for more autonomy since 1956, when the government declared the Sinhala language of the majority

to be the official language.

In July 1983, the battle erupted into open warfare, with the rebels demanding a separate Tamil nation in northeastern Sri Lanka.

The accord, signed by Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, offers a single provincial government over the region. It also recognises Tamil and English as official languages in addition to Sinhala.

There will have to be a referendum later to make the provincial government permanent, but Tiruchelvam calls it a significant step in redressing Tamil grievances. He and others also see India's signing of an accord in which it guarantees a peace plan as a dramatic development.

India — long accused by Sri Lanka of supporting Tamil rebels in their war for an independent homeland — has essentially promised to disarm the Tamils and ensure their safety once their weapons have been put away.

But the prospect of peace did not bring a sense of relief to the Sinhalese. Rioting aimed at the government and India erupted.

State-run buses, banks and offices were set to the torch as the rioters chanted "Rajiv Gandhi go home" and "Let's kill Jayewardene."

The Tamils, who are mostly Hindus, are 18 per cent of the population. They claim they are discriminated against by the majority Sinhalese Buddhists, who run the government.

Opposition politicians and even some of the Sri Lankan president's colleagues derided him for falling into an Indian trap that could only win the Tamils the separate homeland they propose to call Elam.

It is a common Sinhalese fear on this island of 16 million, separ-

ated only by a narrow strait from massive India, with its 780 million people, 60 million of whom are Indian Tamils.

The situation seemed at its most volatile when 3,000 Indian soldiers arrived, invited by Jayewardene to help disarm the Tamil rebels in the north and free his own men to put down the rioting in the south.

But the rioting subsided instead of boiling over at the Indians' arrival. Sinhalese anger seemed to be replaced by confusion over whether the Indian soldiers might really bring peace.

People were asking whether the Indian troops would actually disarm the Tamils and, more importantly, what Tamil rebel leader Velupillai Prabhakaran was going to do.

Prabhakaran, head of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the largest Tamil militia, was flown to New Delhi more than a week ago for Indian officials to sell him on the peace accord with Sri Lanka.

Some believed Prabhakaran would have little choice but to go along with the plan, even though he expressed fear for the safety of Tamils once the rebels gave up their guns.

Sri Lankan Sinhalese have long complained that Prabhakaran's Liberation Tigers could not survive without support from India. They maintain that weapons smuggled from India and sanctuary in southern India kept the Tamil rebel movement alive. The Tigers and other rebel groups all maintain exile headquarters in

south India.

The vehemence is raising the prospect that the Indian army, sent to protect the Tamils once they gave up their weapons, will instead wind up fighting them.

Lt.-Gen. Depinder Singh, commander of the Indian Army Southern Command, was asked about the possibility of India having to wrest the weapons from the Tamils.

He said the army would try persuasion first, but then added: "If they have not surrendered the arms by the deadline, we have to go looking for them."

The deadline is Monday, five days after the signing of the peace accord.

While both Gandhi and Jayewardene have talked of flexible deadlines, eventually the Indian army may have to fulfill Gandhi's promise — to guarantee a peace — and do it by battling the Tamil rebels.

If not, the India-Sri Lanka accord will disappear. In its wake, even more anger at Jayewardene will likely well up, and the president's political position will be difficult.

Jayewardene faces discord within his own United National Party on the peace accord. Even some in his own cabinet have derided it.

The Buddhist monks and opposition politicians who first attacked the peace accord are waiting now to see what will happen, what Prabhakaran and the Indian army will do. But they may not wait long if the accord begins to unravel.

Stop street killings

By Tareq Masarweh

IN one of the editions of Al Ra'i Arab daily newspaper I saw 18 obituaries of which six were for people killed in "regrettable incidents," a term normally used to refer to road accidents. As is clear then the rate of obituaries is rather high due to deaths on the roads, although of course, newspaper obituaries are no indication of mortality statistics in Jordan.

Take a look at the flow of traffic in our cities and along our major highways, and you will be surprised to see that every thing lacks discipline, order and ethics, a situation that could easily invite death to tens of people daily had it not been for heaven's mercy...

The streets of Amman and other Jordanian towns and cities are crossing one another in a rather bizarre manner, not to be found in other world cities.

Engineers who had planned these streets must have carried out the work in the past half century with land speculators' mentality in mind. One still hears from time to time the land "promotion phrase" that such a residential plot is located on a junction overlooking two streets or three streets and that one of these streets could be a commercial one and so on.

These junctions are numerous and adversely affect the flow of traffic in a country whose statistics show that the proportion of cars to humans is very high and indeed without any justification. At one time in the past the government entered into the trade of issuing taxi licence numbers with the purpose of "augmenting the treasury", and the people embarked on this sort of "developmental investment" with the result that Amman's streets turned into "metal rivers" where taxis hunt passengers. This is still going on and taxis' horns are blown to attract pedestrians attention and they shift abruptly from one side of the street to another to pick up a "prey".

We really wonder why the concerned authorities are still hesitant in barring half this fleet of taxis from roaming the streets and so help provide protection for the people and the streets themselves. This can be done simply by allowing taxis with odd and even numbers on their licence plates to operate on alternate days. This measure at least can preserve the lives of people, reduce damage to the streets, save fuel and also be beneficial for car owners themselves.

There exists a son of drivers who I believe should be deprived of the right of obtaining driving licences. Among these are pick-up truck drivers who practically live in their vehicles eating and sleeping in them and allow their beards to grow; and those spoilt and irresponsible youths who speed with their parents cars. It is noticed that the traffic department is actually more concerned with exacting financial fines than looking into the seriousness of the violation.

Penalty for these people should include the withdrawal of their driving licence for one year or six months at least. Radar should be installed in every street attached to a special camera to take photographs of cars exceeding the speed limit. These equipment which are not so expensive and can be paid for in instalments offer far better service than the existing radar equipment which are rarely seen these days. We ought to stop the carnage in our streets and on roads through strict measures that can force people to get accustomed to discipline and abide by law.

We hope that Mayor of Greater Amman will revise street plans in residential areas of the capital even though this could lead to cancellation of a number of streets or junctions and the establishment of public gardens in their place for children to play.

Amman started off as a small town early this century but it soon grew into a metropolis with one and a half million inhabitants. Such overgrowth requires new measures, new laws and unusual regulations.

After Thatcher victory, Labour rethinking policy, Alliance split

By Edith M. Lederman
The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's opposition parties are busily analysing what it will take to dislodge Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her free-enterprise Conservative Party in the next general elections.

Mrs. Thatcher on June 11 became the first British prime minister this century elected to a third consecutive term.

The next election, which doesn't have to be called until June 1992, will likely have a different cast of parties and October are expected to focus on policies for the 1990s.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, has launched a two-year policy reappraisal, saying his Socialist party must appeal to the "haves" and the "haven't-got-enoughs" as well as the "have-nots" if it is to win the next election.

The centrist Alliance, which failed to crack Britain's two-party system, is considering whether its partners, the 159-year-old Liberal Party and 6-year-old Social Democratic Party (SDP), should merge or separate.

Whatever the outcome, the Alliance appears to be on its last legs. It won only 22 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons, to Mrs. Thatcher's 376 and Labour's 229.

Mrs. Thatcher wasted no time in moving the Tories into position for 1992, introducing a radical legislative programme aimed at promoting greater individual choice and forever wiping out Socialism's strength in British politics.

If it seems early to be talking about the next election, Kinnock noted that "elections are won in years, not in months." Liberal Party leader David Steel declared: "The battle is on for the post-Thatcherite era."

The major post-election development has been the split in the Alliance, whose two-headed leadership and sometimes competing policies, especially on the last shadow cabinet, failed to attract voters.

Steel brought the merger question to a head three days after the election, calling for the creation of a single new party without giving advance notice to his Alliance partner, SDP leader David Owen.

"Six years is long enough for engagement. It is time for wedded bells," the Liberal leader said. "In my heart of hearts I believe that had we been one party at the last election with one leader, we would have swept the board."

Mrs. Thatcher, who has focused on reviving the economy and weakening the grip of trade unions, surprised some critics by picking the inner cities — which are traditional Labour strongholds — as the main target for revitalisation in her third term.

"There can be no go-go areas for this party," Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit said.

With a 102-seat majority in the 650-seat House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher's domestic programme is certain of passage though a plan to replace local property taxes with a personal or "poll" tax on all adults has already run into opposition from some rank-and-file Tories.

Month of change, uncertainty on Korean political, social scene

By Edwin Q. White
The Associated Press

SEOUL, South Korea — One month ago President Chun Doo-Hwan announced acceptance of a series of reforms proposed by his designated successor that changed the country's political picture overnight.

The ensuing period since has been one of dramatic differences — "ah! uncertainty."

The developments included Chun's July 1 announcement that he fully supported the proposals advanced two days before by Roh Tae-Woo, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The apparent cave-in gave the political opposition almost everything it had been demanding in months of bitter, often-violent confrontation.

At the top of the reforms list were acceptance of constitutional changes that would provide for the direct election of the country's next president, and an amnesty that included dissident leader Kim Dae-Jung, restoring his civil rights and giving him a legitimate role in politics.

Roh was picked by Chun and nominated by the ruling party to succeed to the presidency under a timetable that calls for Chun to give up power in February. He could well face Kim in an election race if the still-divided opposition makes the dissident their candidate.

The selection of Roh, like Chun a former general, was an important factor in widespread demonstrations that swept the country during much of June, drawing popular support to the opposition and obviously showing the ruling camp the depth of discontent.

The changes in the basic political scene also have spilled over into the sectors of Korean life.

Labour activists and workers have been caught up in an outburst of



Algeria - a 'very beautiful country'

SURPRISED on by uncertain oil prices, Algeria's government has for the first time since independence been actively promoting the tourist industry. The most dramatic example of the government's desire to turn tourism into a leading, profitable industry is a plan to develop the country's accommodation capacity which will increase to 120,000 beds during the next twelve years. The government will invest around 19 million dinars (\$4 billion) and some 2,000 more people per year will be employed as new hotels are built.



"A political decision has been made for the first time in the history of Algeria to do something for tourism," said Chafik Bourkaib, Air Algérie's commercial manager in Britain. The industry will develop through the Office National Algérien du Tourisme (ONAT), the national tour operator, joint ventures with European partners and the Algerian private sector. Joint ventures (51 per cent Algerian, 49 per cent foreign) will not be taxed during the first five years. The foreign partner will be free to develop tourist sites in Algeria and promote the country in Europe. "The only obligation is to employ local people," Bourkaib said.

Air Algérie in collaboration with ONAT are prepared to offer free trips of potential foreign partners. A joint venture agreement has already been signed with the Canadian government and negotiations are in progress with the Swedish and Danish governments.

The Algerians want to ensure that the Sahara remains an unspoilt wilderness for adventure travellers. The current expansion plan is aimed at the cheap holiday resort coastal areas with an attractive climate, beaches, exotic food, and handicrafts. Algeria also hopes to attract visitors to its

ancient monuments such as the Roman remains of Timgad.

"The Algerian way of life is quite different from Europe — here are a lot of things to see and learn. Algeria is a very beautiful country," Bourkaib enthused. "Air Algérie will be cutting its fares by 30 per cent from October to make the country competitive with Moroccan, Tunisian, Spanish and Portuguese" destinations.

The government has allowed the private sector to invest in the industry for the first time since 1962. Locals can build hotels, run small tour agencies (more than 30 private travel agencies have been authorised), and open restaurants and souvenir shops. According to Bourkaib, previous "entrepreneurial" ventures in tourism failed due to a "hostile environment" — there were few hotels or tourist guides and an underdeveloped infrastructure.

Today the politicians are prepared to keep investing in tourism; they are not looking for immediate profits. "We don't want to sell our country — we want to develop it," according to Bourkaib. "We can't do this ourselves, so we are opening it up to European finance. After a generation there should be enough local people to run the industry" — The Middle East magazine.

Marilyn Monroe: Hollywood's lost goddess

By Linda Deutsch
The Associated Press

HOLLYWOOD — On crypt 33 at the tiny cemetery, a passing tourist scrutinises a scribbled note tucked in a vase of flowers. The simple, anonymous message is read aloud: "Marilyn, we understand."

Every day, flowers arrive and a caravan of cars glide past the last testing place of Hollywood's lost goddess, Marilyn Monroe, at Westwood Memorial Park on the west side of Los Angeles.

It is 25 years this summer since her breathy half-whisper was hushed forever by what was termed a probable suicide. The story of the tragic beauty with the porcelain skin who became one of Hollywood's biggest legends ended at the age of 36 on Aug. 5, 1962.

Yet, today Marilyn's image is more vibrantly alive than ever.

"Marilyn Monroe is bigger than she ever was in her lifetime," says Randall Reiss, co-author with Neal Hitchens of a new book, "The Unabridged Marilyn: Her Life From A to Z."

"Marilyn is not just a person anymore. She's a legend. She's not just part of Hollywood. She is part of American culture," Reiss said.

After her death, she became one of the most talked about and imitated stars — the rock singer Madonna has copied Marilyn's blond, sex kitten look. A musical biography even hit Broadway in 1983, but flopped.

But nowhere is her impact more evident than in this faded town where she chased fame with billboards of Hollywood Boulevard, her face and form decorate storefronts, theatre facades and brochures advertising Movieland.

Bookstore shelves overflow with new volumes analysing the Monroe legend, and souvenir shops offer cologne, pillows, sheets, towels and even toothpicks. Hundreds of fans recently flocked to the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel where an exhibition of Marilyn memorabilia and photos drew some who knew her and many who wish they had.

Amid the bright neon and garish billboards of Hollywood Boulevard, her face and form decorate storefronts, theatre facades and brochures advertising Movieland.

Monroe's beginnings were humble. She was born out of wedlock in Los Angeles County General Hospital to Gladys Baker, a movie cutter. Her father was

Gloria Steinem writes: "One simple reason for her life story's endurance is the premature end of it. ... When the past dies, there is mourning, but when the future dies our imaginations are compelled to carry it on."

There's one guy who comes from Germany once a year," he says. "He comes and stands in front of the crypt for an hour or



Marilyn Monroe

a Danish immigrant named Edward Mortensoo. Her mother had a nervous breakdown shortly after she was born and remained in and out of institutions.

Marilyn was shunted from one foster home to another, occasionally the victim of child abuse. She married an aircraft worker named James Dougherty and the couple had a dozen white roses every month and others bring them in person.

She was an extremely attractive and sexy young woman. A photographer spotted her at the war plant where she worked and took pictures which led to a modelling career and eventually her first movie, "Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay."

The Monroe type became one of the greatest in Hollywood history. But with coldness, failed love affairs and marriages — to baseball great Joe DiMaggio and the playwright Arthur Miller — fame did not bring happiness.

"Everybody is always tugging at you," she once said about fame. "They'd all like sort of a chunk of you. They kind of like to take pieces of you."

Tributes to the late star never stop at the hidden cemetery where she is buried.

"They come from all over the world to see her. Some of them can barely pronounce her name," says Bill Pierce, whose family owns and operates Westwood Memorial Park.

On Aug. 5, a fan club called "Marilyn Remembered" plans a ceremony in the small chapel on the cemetery grounds. Pierce expects some familiar faces who have come over the years to pay tribute and touch the marble slab of her crypt.

"There's one guy who comes from Germany once a year," he says. "He comes and stands in front of the crypt for an hour or

two every day that he's here."

A young woman used to kiss the crypt, leaving lipstick prints. But Pierce stopped the practice because the lipstick was being absorbed by the marble.

Dinaggio daily sent roses for 20 years, then stopped. But the flowers didn't. Pierce said one man from out of town sends a dozen white roses every month and others bring them in person.

"People leave flowers and plants. Sometimes they put a note on the crypt saying things like, 'Marilyn I love you. I'll always remember you.'

You know, there are a lot of other top celebrities who have passed away, and they don't get the same notoriety."

Looking for reasons for Marilyn Monroe's enduring legend is akin to searching for the real story behind her death. Everyone has a theory.

"There's something deeply touching about her," says author Reiss. "There was this fragility about her that made people care. Here was this little orphan girl who had nothing and proved that in Hollywood anything can happen."

"There's just something about her," says Janice Ogata, a clerk at Hollywood Book City who sells and collects Marilyn books. "She died one year and three months before I was born. But I find her fascinating. She strikes me as a woman caught up in circumstances she couldn't control."

In her book, "Marilyn," Gloria Steinem writes: "One simple reason for her life story's endurance is the premature end of it. ... When the past dies, there is mourning, but when the future dies our imaginations are compelled to carry it on."

Arab entrepreneurship refuses to be strangled in Gaza

The writer is a 19-year-old sophomore student at the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington D.C. She is currently visiting the occupied territories and has contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

By Laika Dajani

"GAZA, is the forgotten city of the world," says Farouk Sayid Abu Sharh. Gaza is indeed appears "forgotten". There is a sense of timelessness in this cramped city, perhaps one could negatively call it a sense of stagnation. But beneath the dusty exterior there is life — appearances are often misleading.

The same could be said about Mr. Abu Sharh himself. To the outward eye he is a pleasant, mild-mannered family man, but he is also a brilliant entrepreneur whose furniture factory in Gaza yields meticulous, hand-crafted as well as machine-made work.

Mr. Abu Sharh was born in Cairo in 1950, when his family had refuge from Palestine in 1948. They returned to settle in Gaza following Farouk's birth in 1950.

Before refuting, Farouk's father had been the mayor of Al Majdal (known as Ashkelon) from 1945 to 1948. In Gaza, he served as the director of the municipality from 1962 until the occupation of Gaza by the Israelis in 1967. While being an active member of the community, his father was also involved in raising his seven daughters and one son — Farouk Abu Sharh.

In 1969 at the age of 19, Farouk went to Egypt to study architecture at Ain Shams University, finishing in 1976. He then returned to Gaza where he started an engineering office with a team of engineers and himself as architect. Opened in 1977, it was the first office in Gaza providing complete engineering and design services. Farouk and his team were involved in townplanning for Gaza as well as in water and roads projects.

One project they did for was for the development of a new Arab village near Beit Hanoun. It was a great achievement for the Arab community, because this was the first time that an Arab firm was awarded a contract for the design of an Arab village in



Farouk Sayid Abu Sharh in his furniture factory in the Gaza Strip (Photo by Laika Dajani)

competition with Israeli firms. "I

were sure that I would lose money because the Israeli office asked 7.5 per cent from the cost of the total project (as their commission) whereas my portion of total project is only 2 per cent" says Farouk. Despite this, he was determined to undertake the project.

Unfortunately, though awarding Farouk the contract, the Israeli occupation authorities never executed the project and a Jewish settlement was built on the same land in 1981.

As a sideline, Farouk in 1980 opened "a small furniture workshop for hobby not for business," with the main aim of making furniture for his home and office. The workshop had an area of 32 square metres and two carpenters, who hand-made reproductions of Louis XV and Louis VI furniture out of wood imported from Europe.

After one year, Farouk's work was gaining recognition. Due to customer demand, mainly friends, he employed another four trained carpenters from the local Jabilya refugee camp and the Gaza area to increase production.

Farouk entered the commercial market soon after and decided to develop a factory at the end of 1982 to cope with the growing

demand. He conducted a market survey for several months to decide what to produce. He bought machinery from Europe and began to build his factory of 1,000 square metres. At the end of 1983, the factory was in operation. Production was underway.

Farouk now employs 25 workers as well as 4 administrative personnel. But still he is not satisfied. Always thinking of the future, Farouk wants to develop a small training school for carpenters as part of his factory, to help overcome a shortage in this area and develop skills among Gazans.

Despite life under occupation, Farouk's business is doing relatively well. He sells 50 per cent of his produce in the West Bank, 30 per cent in Israel, and 20 per cent in the Gaza Strip. His success is due partly to his prices which are cheaper than those of similar Israeli firms because he imports his raw materials directly without middlemen. There are still problems, however, as Israeli factories produce the same type of furniture and, in

addition, receive government subsidies and tax relief. Approximately 37 per cent of Farouk's profit goes to the Israeli government as tax.

"There is a good mentality (for industry) here but we don't have a good relationship with the rest of the world because we don't have a government to promote our products," says Farouk. "It's difficult to find raw materials, there is no big market for exports, and, in addition, the Arab countries refuse to accept manufactured goods from the occupied territories because some raw materials may come from Israel. Although Farouk's raw materials come from Europe, they are 'blacklisted' because they are imported through Israeli ports."

Cut off from the Arab World, Farouk hopes to expand his market to Europe and the United States. He believes that other Arab countries should encourage production in the occupied territories. For him, support of expanding industries by Arab countries is better than donation of money. The money is given with the best intentions but falls upon middlemen. There are still problems, however, as Israeli factories produce the same type of furniture and, in

addition, receive government subsidies and tax relief. Approximately 37 per cent of Farouk's profit goes to the Israeli government as tax.

Farouk has approached the Israeli authorities to ask for similar credit facilities as those received by Israeli firms but was refused on the basis that "We (the Israelis) may withdraw from Gaza next year and wouldn't be here to collect our money." After 20 years of occupation, that statement appears slightly ridiculous.

Life for Arab's living under Israeli military occupation is frustrating and humiliating. It is to Farouk Abu Sharh's credit that he has pursued the development of his factory and turned it into a success despite obstacles from Israeli authorities as well as Arab countries. The steadfastness of those under occupation continues.

Soyabean is a staple in both East and West

National Geographic

was easy to grow, and had that magic versatility.

Soybeans soon spread to Japan, but it wasn't until between 500 and 1000 A.D., when the Japanese upper classes became slaves to the aristocracy and imported many aspects of Chinese culture, that soybean became a major factor in Japanese cuisine.

You can eat soybean sprouts, steamed green soybeans, roasted soy nuts, soy milk, soy sauce, fermented soybean paste, soy flour, or soybean curd — doufu to the Chinese, tofu in Japan and elsewhere.

In processing soybean curd for food, you can press it, slice it, smoke, deep-fry, ferment, and salt-dry it. You can simmer it with meat, vegetables, and noodles in sukiyaki, as the Japanese do, or combine any of the preparatory processes, as the Chinese do.

You can take freshly harvested soybeans to the processing plant and extract the oil, which goes into foods such as margarine, mayonnaise, shortening, and salad dressing. You can ship the rest of the bean to feedlot and poultry producers to feed animals that themselves will eventually end up as food in supermarket freezers.

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"Marilyn I love you. I'll always remember you."

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Clearly, as Fred Hapgood demonstrates in the July National Geographic, the soybean is not just another pretty plant.

Farmers in the eastern half of northern China started planting the black or brown seeds of a wild recombinant vine about 3,000 years ago. At first the results were poor; plants that lie on the ground are hard to cultivate, and wild soybean seeds are tiny, hard, and, unless properly prepared, indigestible.

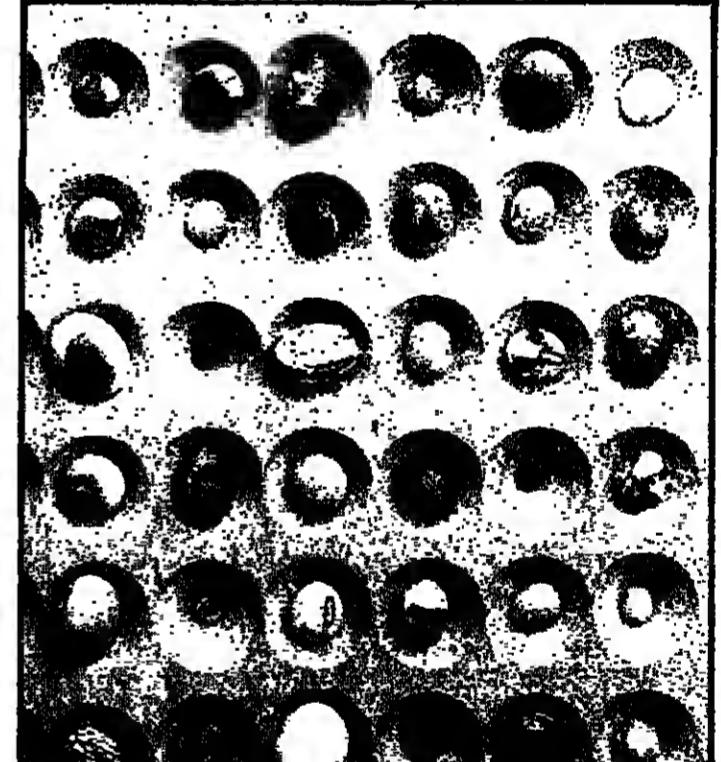
But the farmers persevered, and evidence suggests that by 1100 B.C. the soybean had been taught to grow straight up and bear larger, more useful seeds. Over the next several hundred years, the soybean spread throughout China to become a staple. It had high food value,

volume 11 times, and the bean became the farmer's most important cash crop and the country's leading agricultural export. In 1985, the United States exported \$3.7 billion worth of soybeans.

Inevitably problems arose. The ease with which soybeans could be grown meant that every acre of marginal ground could be devoted to them.

Topsoil washed away from ground once covered by trees, bush, and pasture. One Tennessee soybean grower, much of whose soil ended up in the Mississippi River, told Hapgood, "This is the most eroded county in the state right here."

The rise in the price of the dollar in the early 1980s also affected American farmers. Because this pushed up the price of the soybean in foreign markets, where half the harvest had been sold, foreign buyers began to turn elsewhere, especially to South America. Brazil now grows nearly as much from soybeans as from coffee. U.S. soybean prices now are depressed, below cost for many farmers.



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Egypt, Madagascar break All Africa Games women's swimming records

NAIROBI (R) — Madagascar and Egypt established new All Africa Games swimming records for the women's 200 metres breaststroke and the men's 4x200 metres freestyle relay in Nairobi on Monday, according to provisional timings.

Hamanana Ratsifandri of Madagascar swam the 200 metres breaststroke in two minutes 58.94 seconds, beating the previous games record of 3.00.62, but failing to break the overall African record of 2.52.96 in a preliminary heat.

Handia Mohandi of Algeria also broke the old games record with a time of 2.59.53 when she came second in the same race.

Meanwhile, Egypt's 4x200 metres freestyle relay team established a new All Africa Games record of eight minutes 16.02 seconds, knocking nine seconds off the previous record of 8.25.23.

However, Nadim Aiman,

metres and marathon events, where African athletes are traditionally strong, have attracted a powerful field from nations like Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya which have in the past provided some of the world's greatest runners.

"Whoever wins in any of these events will know that he has had a tough competition," Kenyan coach and former 5,000 metres star Kipchoge Keino said. The athletics events begin on Friday.

In the absence of Moroccan 5,000 metres world record holder Said Aouita, whose country withdrew from the games over a political dispute, Kenya is fielding 22-year-old John Ngugi, twice world cross-country champion.

He has run a best time this year of 13 minutes 30.7 seconds. This compares with Aouita's recently established though unratified record of 12.58.39.

But Ngugi and his 5,000 metres

teammate Peter Koech face tough competition from Ethiopian champion Wodajo Bulti and 19-year-old Tanzanian Juma Mnyampa who, his coach Herman Ndisi says, has an excellent chance for a gold.

Tanzania also has strength and depth in the 10,000 metres event, where their powerful trio including Mnyampa is headed by veteran squad captain, Juma Ikingaa, 27. The third member is 20-year-old Gidamis Shahanga, who has run under 28 minutes.

But Portuguese Fernando Mamade's astonishing 10,000 metres 1984 world record of 27.13.81 will probably remain intact.

Other medal prospects in the 10,000 are Ethiopian Bulti, his 26-year-old compatriot Haji Bulhula and Kenyans Paul Kipkoech, Simon Muge and Gabriel Kamau.

The 5,000 metres, 10,000 metres

Atletico chief shakes up Spanish soccer

MADRID (R) — Atletico Madrid's new president Jesus Gil has burst onto the Spanish soccer scene with supreme confidence and all the subtlety of a hull in a Chico shop.

Dubbed "Hurricane" Gil by the local press, he is big-spending, fast talking and not afraid to raise the eyebrows of the sporting authorities.

A 54-year-old property magnate who started out as a used car dealer, Gil is hot on working the same rags-to-riches miracle on an ailing football club.

Always in the shadow of their giant neighbours Real Madrid, the club ended last season half way down the First Division, runners up in the Spanish Cup, and failed to secure a place in Europe.

On top of that Atletico were crippled with debts running to 1.2 billion pesetas (\$9.6 million) when Gil beat off three rivals to win the club's presidential elections in June.

"I want to make Atletico a serious, solvent and respected club," Gil told Reuters in an interview at the plush offices of his club financiero real estate

business.

"I am a liberal dictator in business matters. Once a business decides to do something it must be inflexible."

He has swept away the old guard and bought seven new players, including Portuguese striker Paulo Futre from European Cup winners Porto for a reported 415 million pesetas (\$3 million), Lopez Ufarte from Real Sociedad, and the feared Andoni Goikoetxea from Bilbao.

He has also brought to former Argentine national coach Luis Mecotti.

During the flurry of signings the Spanish Football League became worried Atletico were too indebted to speed so much.

Then, when Gil explained he had used his own money, the league complained that if the players did not belong to the club they could walk out on it whenever they wanted.

Gil said they are a gift to the club. "If (the investment) loses then I lose; if it works, then the club gains."

Other investment plans in what he calls "formula Gil" are for a casino at the club stadium and for

a "sports city" on the outskirts of Madrid.

Gil denies suggestions he is merely using Atletico as a springboard for his business ambitions.

"I have stood by for five years and watched this club go to ruin and loosed to do something about it," he said.

He blames Atletico's problems until now on bad management, not least by former president Vicente Calderon who died last March, and on "amigismo" — friends helping friends.

"Spanish football in general has been badly managed."

This sort of comment, including a suggestion the league had allowed doctored audits of clubs which earned him a rebuke from the sports council, have brought him a flood of publicity, not all of it favourable.

Newspapers have recalled the 18 months he spent in jail after a property he was promoting collapsed in 1969, killing 58 people.

"The fact people are talking about this now shows one thing," Gil said. "In Spain the national characteristic is envy. If you prosper, people think you got there through robbery or corruption."

South Koreans brace for culture clash at Olympics

SEOUL (R) — With western cookbook at the ready, housewife Yoon Yong-Ja is training for the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Her family is one of 500 selected as hosts for foreign visitors to the games and 53-year-old Yoon is learning to cook western dishes in preparation.

"We want to show foreigners a taste of Korean etiquette," says Kim Byung-Jun, an organiser of the Olympics home-stay programme.

South Koreans are eager their country should create a good impression and host families are being instructed on how to keep culture clashes to a minimum.

They are being warned to expect blunt reactions from guests facing typical Korean cuisine for the first time, with its fiery kimchi (pickled cabbage) served at every meal including breakfast, the ubiquitous stringy dried squid and the odd trap for the squeamish such as live octopus.

"In Korea, when I visit someone's house and the host prepares the food, even if it does not taste good, I will say it is delicious and eat a lot," said Kim.

"Foreigners tend to be frank. If they don't like the food, they won't eat it."

Kim and his staff combed the capital for homes that would reflect South Korea's prosperity. Most are distinctly upper crust — the homes of business managers, professors, army officers, doctors or lawyers.

"We'll tell them to be kind and hospitable, but not excessively so," says Kim.

"Foreigners don't like to share their spoon and fork, so our hosts must set a separate place for their

guests at the table."

They will also have to foot the bill for their guests' international phone calls — without expecting anything in return, be adds.

Kim and his staff ran a similar programme during the Asian Games in Seoul last year and learned some valuable lessons.

Chung Eun-Jung, 26, whose family were hosts for the Asian Games last autumn, recalls with a shudder the reaction of her guest when offered the best bed in the house.

The American woman visitor was horrified at the prospect of having nothing between her and the wooden floor but a thin cotton mat — even if it did have a pretty pink floral pattern.

Kim said he would urge his Olympic hosts to offer their guests the thicker mats Koreans sleep on in winter.

The Chung family, not discouraged by their 1986 experience, plan to have an Olympic guest next year but are braced for the inevitable come-downs.

"My father was appalled the first time our American guest greeted him in Korean," Chung said.

He had to tell them repeatedly that he preferred to be alone sometimes.

There is little the home-stay organisers can do, however, to prevent people from having some innocent fun at their guests' expense.

Chung admits, however, that foreigners often adjust quickly to Korean ways.

"At first, our guest couldn't understand why we ate big breakfasts of rice, kimchi, soup and side dishes. When we prepared a light dinner, as we usually do, our guest was ravenously hungry the

next morning," Chung said.

The guest soon got into the habit of eating Korean-style breakfasts with the family.

Not all the surprises are unpleasant for foreign visitors.

When 55-year-old Elizabeth Ann Richards stayed with a Korean family during the Asian Games, she was taken aback by the western-style decor.

"I didn't expect chintz-covered furniture. I thought they would have low tables so that I'd have to sit on the floor," she said.

For 29-year-old American Randy Green, the main challenge during his stay in a Seoul home was adjusting to the easy-going Korean approach to privacy.

"Koreans would go through my belongings. I came home one day and my room had been cleaned, but also reorganized," he said.

He complained but just got blank stares. "Koreans just share their things," he adds.

"People also visited my room frequently, fearful that when I was there alone, I'd be bored or lonely," said Green.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.

One Sterling	1.5930/40	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3266/71	Canadian dollar
	1.8959/8605	West German marks
	2.0930/40	Dutch guilders
	1.5955/5404	Swiss francs
	38.54/57	Belgian francs
	6.1850/1900	French francs
	1347/1348	Italian lire
	150.00/10	Japanese yen
	6.4825/75	Swedish crowns
	6.7900/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.0550/0600	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	472.50/473.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Concern about escalating tension in the Gulf weighed on U.K. stock market sentiment for most of the session, dealers said. Wall Street's brisk selloff at Monday's opening on Gulf worries triggered a late afternoon drop.

By 1300 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 27.9 points to 2,333 and fell to 2,323.9 within nine minutes of the 1330 GMT Wall Street opening. Dealers stressed, however, that volume was light.

Tokyo's sharply lower overnight close on the rising crude oil price was another negative factor in a London market already reflecting concern over the U.K. economy and digesting two somewhat pessimistic brokers' circulars published last Friday.

Energy and mining related issues were the only shares to show consistent gains. Oils were boosted by the rise of one dollar in North Sea crude prices while minings soared on the back of a near \$10 per ounce increase in the gold bullion price.

But the prospects of higher fuel charges and the chances of international political upheaval caused by further hostilities in the Gulf depressed the wider market, dealers said.

Iran's threats against the U.S. after Iranian riot deaths in Mecca were at the root of the increases in the gold and oil prices.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Make it your mission to day to make as many new contacts and acquaintances as possible. If you can, sidestep a legal matter which could have adverse effects.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A meeting with an outside business contact to work out deals, etc., will be a great boon to your future success.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to use your creative side to lighten up your daily routines. If you wish, you can delight an important co-worker.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Buy a fine gift for your mate, and make time to visit relatives together, preferably in the afternoon.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) This is a banner evening for entertaining interesting persons at your home and showing your skill as a host.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Let your allies know how much you appreciate them, but be short and succinct. Attend a group affair this evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Have a private discussion with your kin and find out what's expected of you. Use your social skills more effectively.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Avoid a person who has an eye on your assets and could cause trouble — possibly a broker of some kind.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact the most influential and highly principled person you know for help with one of your private interests.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Let yourself go! It's time to get out of that rut you've been in for so long and nowind — get a new lease on life.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have been angry with your mate for some time. Quietly discuss it tonight and restore harmony.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Look to the experience of older friends to make your group amusements much more enjoyable.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Look around your house for an easy project which will not only beautify it, but add to the value as well.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have tremendous beauty, so be careful not to spoil him or her. While still young, teach your progeny that "beauty is only skin deep," and the importance of being useful and self-sufficient. Your child may have that restless, star-struck tendency.

CAST FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: After a somewhat slow and trying day, you will be imbued with vitality and ambition. Use this energy to make up for lost time and catch up on your work.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Newcomers may present you with some fine ideas. Jot them down, as your memory is crowded and you may forget.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A practical, but progressive attitude can show you new ways to add to your assets. Get plenty of rest tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't hesitate to ask your friends for assistance in attaining your goals. Hemispherical correspondence.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Even if you're busy, take care of that important property matter. Be cooperative with co-workers.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A winning smile today will help you out more than you can imagine. Keep a positive outlook, since success is mostly mental.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Dream up a new way to make your family happy and content. Don't neglect your social obligations.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A group activity with some friends at any time today would help your mood, but don't discuss politics or religion.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Any public work you can do would be great for your self-esteem and would also impress the community.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Some newcomers can help you grow. A journey may reveal a desirable living alternative. Drive carefully.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Listen to your mate's suggestions; they could make you both more happy. The time is right for business success.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you've been putting off important correspondence, handle it now. The right words could bring great results.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) An inspired idea of yours should be brought to the attention of superiors. Their backing can make it a great success.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have the "wander lust," a wonderful imagination and the ability to make friends easily. Foreign languages, useful for traveling, are a must for your progeny. He or she will attract many important and dynamic personalities during his or her life.

How world money could be reformed

LONDON — There is a profound temperamental difference between those who blame the world's ills on some or other aspect of money — for example the billions of dollars moving across the exchanges every day or the fear of an international banking collapse — and those who look at the "real forces" of political economy.

But even those of us in the second camp need to look at the world money game to make sure that it does not aggravate or magnify the real maladjustments or cause wrong signals to be transmitted.

Examples of where the money and exchange rate systems failed to give the right warnings are many.

They include the concerted over-expansion of the main industrial economies in 1971-73 (Nixon-Heath era) which terminated in an explosion of oil and commodity prices, and inaugurated a decade and a half of "stagflation;" the excessive use of "soft" finance to recycle the OPEC surpluses and to finance government borrowing in developing countries in the 1970s; the U.S. budget deficits financed by increasingly precarious overseas borrowing in the 1980s; monetary or fiscal overkill at various times in the 1980s, especially in West Germany and Japan; and the large swings in the dollar in the last few years.

Constructing a system which would have provided better signals on even one or two of these occasions will be neither intellectually nor politically easy. It would also be best to start from the key elements which now exist: that is three main world currencies: the dollar, the mark, and the yen, to which the other developed countries are attached in varying degrees.

This is an aspect of the simple identity that a country's current payments deficit (if it has one) is the difference between domestic

The reason why France and Britain are so anxious to keep the Group of Five in existence as a closed club apart from the summit seven (which includes Italy and Canada) is plain. The seven are too large a group for intimate negotiations, and it will be all too tempting for the U.S., Germany and Japan to come together as an informal inner directorate.

But this inner directorate will develop in any case. Rather than fight a losing battle against it Britain and France should see their role as contributing to the pool of workable ideas, which are in none too plentiful supply.

For the foreseeable future the U.S., Japanes and German governments will be unwilling either to practise benign neglect towards their exchange rates or agree to a permanently fixed relationship. The arrangement may be described either as managed floating or as wide, movable (and unpublished) target zones.

The reality is one of intense mutual surveillance with temporary and half-spilt-out understandings, often reflecting fear rather than positive agreement on an exchange rate pattern.

What is most clearly lacking is any common understanding of the domestic monetary policies required to back up any currency understandings among the big three; and the role if any of fiscal policy. The IMF indicators are too many and too capable of alternative interpretation to provide a focus for cooperation.

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This is an aspect of the simple identity that a country's current payments deficit (if it has one) is the difference between domestic

investment and domestic savings.

To narrow this gap, the savings-investment gap has also to be narrowed. The main policy instrument will be bringing the budget into better balance. But governments can also help by removing tax inducements to borrowing and increasing incentives to savings.

The same thing applies the other way round to countries which are worried (or are forced by their partners to worry) about excessive current surpluses. They have to unbalance their budgets and/or encourage domestic borrowing and remove inducements to savings.

A commodity price objective would work with the grain in many ways. It would tie up with the desire of some U.S. Federal Reserve members to find a superior lodestar to the monetary aggregates.

Moreover, it would be a positive advantage if countries followed a commodity price index denominated in their own currency.

For this would have a restrictive influence on countries with weak currencies such as the dollar, in terms of which commodity prices have risen most this year, and an expansionary bias in the hard currency year and mark areas where commodity prices have risen least.

Forational monetary policies, commodity prices are best used as a policy indicator, until we are far more sure of our ground. But when it comes to international currency units such as the SDR or the ECU one might go further and advocate a definite commodity standard.

There would then be a point in national governments trying to stabilise their currencies against the SDR or ECU, as a guarantee of anti-inflationary virtue which it would cost to today — Financial Times news feature.

Portugal cuts red tape to draw investors

LISBON — After a sluggish 1986, European Community (EC) partners have accelerated the flow of investment in industry, tourism, services, commerce and the stock market in Portugal.

EC, European Free Trade Area (EFTA) and non-European investors are now pumping money into Portugal, encouraged by liberalisation which abolished much of the red tape which scared off many would-be investors, and by the passion for quick

proceedings of Dr. Raquel Ferreira, head of the Foreign Investment Institute — a body created in 1976 to authorise, reject or control foreign investors.

The no-nonsense Dr. Ferreira has rejected the idea that bureaucrats may not only study foreign investment projects but also alter them at will to protect what the bureaucracy sees as Portugal's interests. This attitude discouraged so much investment that Portugal built up foreign investment in Portugal from only Esc113 billion (\$800 million) over more than a generation — small pickings for a country which claimed to be open to foreign investment.

Many Portuguese are unnerved by this mushroom growth, fearing that they will be swamped by their neighbour's aggressive competition and increasingly streamlined manufacturing methods. Inocent of the ways of other European businesses, many Portuguese fear the mini-invasion is due to some Hispanie master-plan to acquire Portugal lock, stock and computer terminal, rather than the perception of disparate Spanish businessmen that Portuguese wages are less

than half those of Spain, that the figure is double

that of Spain, that Portugal offers an extra 10 million consumers and that machine parts or soups produced in Portugal get to their market as easily from the west as from the east side of the frontier with Spain.

On the Lisbon stock market, Spaniards are joining British institutions in the search for gains, perceiving the market as a fast growing if slightly unsophisticated outlet. West German investors are briskly acquiring existing textile and footwear companies and moving into wholesale trade.

Their investment has trebled compared with 1986 to Esc1.6 billion, to Esc900 million, against Esc900 million in 1986.

French, Belgian, Dutch and Italian investment has also grown markedly, particularly Belgian investment, which rose from Esc198 million in January-May 1986, to Esc844 million this year.

EFTA investors are more modest but growing: Austrian investment, non-existent in 1986, totalled Esc6.35 million by May; Finnish investment leapt from Esc3 million last year to Esc14 million; Norwegian investment grew from Esc27 million to Esc49 million; Swedish investment held firm; Swiss investment dropped slightly.

Outside Europe, the U.S. which put about \$30 million into Portugal in 1984-85 in the initial capital of three U.S. banks — Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Citibank and Chase Manhattan, was less gung-ho in 1986-87, apparently still unconvinced of the virtues of Portugal as an outlet for medium-size U.S. enterprises.

The Japanese too have been hard to persuade, moved as they are by the buying power of domestic markets. However, their investment picked up from 1986 to 1987 from Esc73 million to Esc108 million and the arrival of a Sumitomo Bank representative of the virtues of Portugal as an outlet for medium-size U.S. enterprises.

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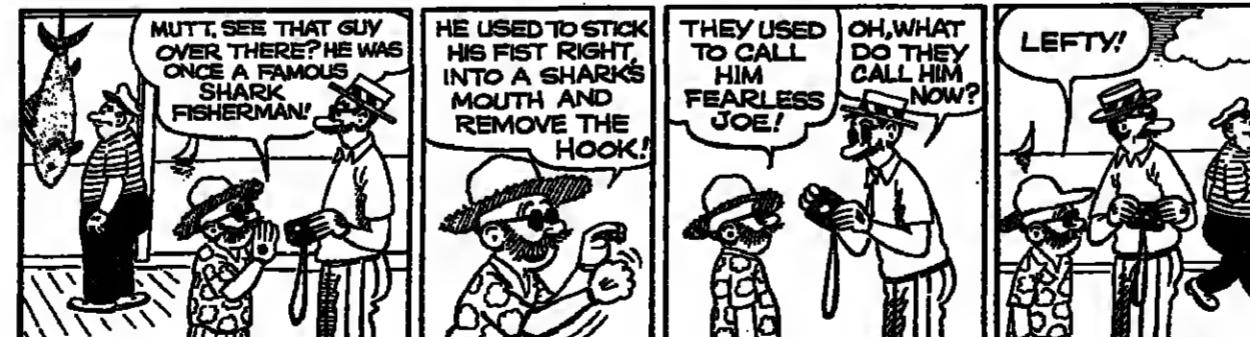
Of direct foreign investment this year, Esc3.6 billion and 256 projects created new companies, Esc10.7 billion and 137 projects went into existing companies, and Esc2.36 billion and 56 projects were acquisitions. This is three times as much for new companies, more than twice as much for existing ones and about the same for acquisitions as 1986.

— Financial Times news feature.

Peanuts



Mutt'n Jeff



Andy Capp



Japanese banks, businessmen oppose \$20 billion aid plan

TOKYO (R) — Japan's much-heralded plan to funnel \$20 billion to developing nations over the next three years is running into opposition from the banks and businessmen who are being asked to put up much of the money.

Business leaders said they are reluctant to fork over more money to developing countries without firm assurances that it will be repaid.

The Japanese plan, unveiled by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the summit meeting of leading industrial democracies in June, is designed to still criticism of Japan's huge trade surplus by recycling part of the money to the Third World.

Government and industry are

supposed to cooperate in the recycling process, but even some government officials admit that many details of the programme have yet to be worked out.

Mr. Nakasone appears to be playing with other people's money, without telling them what he plans, Bank of Tokyo Chairman Kashiwagi said.

Bankers fear that they will be asked to cover much of the costs of the plan without getting any of the benefits.

Philippines to adopt tougher gun control after murder of minister

Aquino, aides discuss measures to combat violence

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino and military advisers agreed to adopt tougher gun control and anti-terrorist measures to combat violence in Manila following the assassination of a cabinet member.

A presidential spokesman said a "crisis committee" chaired by Mrs. Aquino also discussed tighter security measures for cabinet ministers, but added that some officials had resisted the idea of travelling around with bodyguards.

Mrs. Aquino summoned the committee, formed earlier this year after a series of army coup threats against her, to an urgent session following Sunday night's ambush killing of Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer, a staunch anti-Communist.

Mr. Ferrer, killed in his car along with his driver by unknown gunmen, was the first cabinet minister in Philippine history to

be assassinated. His murder was the latest in a string of unsolved murders in the country.

There was no trace Monday of the killers and angry congressmen leaders urged removal of military control over the police to check the rising violence in the capital.

Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos told reporters investigators were following up "many leads." An army spokesman said they had not come up with definite suspects.

"This (killing) triggers a more comprehensive anti-crime and anti-terrorism drive and stronger measures," said Brigadier-General Alexander Aguirre,

chief of the capital defence command.

Presidental Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said Monday's meeting discussed possible angles to the killing and measures to protect cabinet members, including providing them with back-up security cars.

Officials refused to give details of the new security measures the government would adopt.

Present gun laws prohibit civilians from carrying guns outside their homes, except some professionals like doctors, prosecutors and cashiers.

Mrs. Aquino last week also imposed harsher penalties on rebels, raising from 12 years to life imprisonment the penalty for rebellion.

Investigators were eyeing several angles, that the assassination was carried out by leftist insurgents by rightwing dissidents

President Corazon Aquino, who called the murder "senseless and barbaric," ordered a state funeral for Mr. Ferrer.

Managua prepares facilities for jets, minister says

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua has threatened to obtain sophisticated Soviet fighters if the United States goes ahead with plans to deploy similar aircraft in the region.

In a speech that represented an apparent shift in policy, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega said Sunday Nicaragua was preparing for possible acquisition of Soviet MiG-21s if Washington goes ahead with plans to deliver F-5 fighters to neighbouring Honduras.

Mr. Ortega said Nicaragua's acquisition of Soviet MiG-21s had been prevented up to now by technical problems including the lack of an adequate airstrip.

"Fundamentally, these (difficulties) already are being overcome," Mr. Ortega said after decorating a Sandinista soldier who shot down a rebel helicopter on July 22.

Previously Nicaragua, while defending its right to acquire jets if necessary for the defence of its left-wing Sandinista revolution, has denied it was considering doing so.

The United States, which arms rebels fighting for the overthrow of Nicaragua's Sandinista government, has indicated it would not tolerate the presence of Soviet-supplied MiG-21s in Nicaragua.

Conservatives win control of Chile opposition party

PUNTA DE TRALCA, Chile (R) — Chilean conservatives, who favour negotiations with the military rulers rather than protests, have won control of the main political opposition group.

Patricio Aylwin, 68, was chosen president of the Christian Democratic Party to succeed Gabriel Valdes, leader of the centrist group for the past five years, at a national congress held in this seaside town 100 kilometres west of Santiago.

His supporters, among them Andres Zaldivar, ex-president of the Christian Democrat International, were elected to the principal posts in the party's executive committee.

Mr. Aylwin, whose platform called for seeking dialogue with the military government of President Augusto Pinochet, took 55 per cent of the vote against 39 per cent for the more left-leaning

candidate Ricardo Hormazabal.

Under Mr. Aylwin, the Christian Democrats are expected to oppose calls for further street protests which had been a central feature of opposition to Gen. Pinochet's 14-year rule.

The challenge is to defeat Pinochet, with the vote of the majority of Chileans and we the Christian Democrats have to be principal authors of this great task," Mr. Aylwin said.

The new leadership is expected to quickly register the party under the military's political parties law. The controversial law offers legality to non-Marxist political groups, but sets tough membership targets for their registration and limits on their operations.

The Hormazabal wing had favoured delaying a decision on registration, which Chilean leftist parties have rejected.

Kaunda vows to fight if raided by S. Africa

LUSAKA (R) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has said he takes a recent threat by South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan to attack his country "very seriously."

Speaking in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Kaunda said Mr. Malan's threat of reprisals against Zambia and Mozambique following last week's car bomb explosion in Johannesburg was "a provocation of the worst order."

Mr. Kaunda said although the African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla movement fighting white-led South Africa had its administrative headquarters in Zambia, the black nationalist group had no training camp in Zambia.

"We have ANC offices here as well as their leaders but we have no training camps here, none at all," he said.

Last April, South African commandos raided the southern Zamian town of Livingstone and

Mr. Ortega's comments coincided in an "uprise in the war here stemming from a \$100-million U.S. aid package for the rebels, known as contras.

Military experts say jets would allow Nicaragua to intercept contra supply flights from neighbouring countries.

Lange warns Soviets to stop killing seals in Antarctica

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Prime Minister David Lange warned the Soviet Union on Monday he will close his country's ports to Soviet ships if they keep killing seals in Antarctica.

Mr. Lange said he had warned the Soviet Union twice this year of retaliatory action if it persists with the killings in an area of the frozen continent that is also claimed by Australia and France.

Mr. Lange, speaking after a cabinet meeting, was replying to newspaper reports that quoted the Operation Greenpeace environmental group as saying the Soviet Union killed nearly 5,000 Antarctic seals last summer.

Mr. Lange said protests were made to the Soviet embassy on March 3 and July 9.

"Those representations were strong and those representations, on my instruction, told the Soviet

Union that if further sealing expeditions were conducted, then New Zealand ports would be closed as a means of access to the Antarctic."

Mr. Lange added that it appeared that the Soviet claim that the sealing is for scientific purposes "is certainly a tenable argument and there appears to be no commercial exploitation," but said he still believed too many seals were being taken.

New Zealand has land claims to about one-eighth of Antarctica.

Soviet embassy spokesman Vladimir Ivanov commented there had been full consultation with the New Zealand government over the killings and that no international agreements protecting seals had been breached. He did not elaborate.

Silent screen star Pola Negri dies of pneumonia

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (R) — Silent screen star Pola Negri, whose career ranged from a 1917 German two-reeler to a Walt Disney movie made in 1964, has died of pneumonia in this Texan city. She was believed to be 88.

Polish-born Negri, whose tempestuous off-screen life included romances with Charlie Chaplin and Rudolph Valentino, had lived quietly in San Antonio for nearly 30 years.

Negri, who said she was born on December 31, 1899, though others put it two or three years earlier, died on Saturday in a San Antonio hospital. She had been in failing health for several weeks.

"She was always quite vain about her looks even at her decrepit old age. If I was late, she could make me wait for 20 minutes while she put her fake eyelashes on," said her friend Gilbert Denman.

Hollywood lore has it that when Valentino died in New York in 1926 Negri's name was on his lips. She took his body back to California by train, stopping at dozens of stations along the way so that hysterical Valentino worshippers could pay him tribute.

"He was the great love of her life," Denman said.

In Negri's autobiography, *Memoirs of Star*, published in 1970, she said of Valentino: "I regret that I met him so late. We had only one year of happiness."

Her memoirs also told the tale

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

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LESSON FOR THE TEACHER

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ A 8 5 2
△ Q 7 6 5
○ Void
♦ K 9 5

WEST

♦ Q 9 6
○ Q 10 7 4
△ J 8 4 3
○ K 10 8 5 4

♦ 10 6 4

EAST

♦ Q J
○ K
△ A J 3 2
○ A Q J 8 3 2

SOUTH

♦ Q J
○ K
△ A J 3 2
○ A Q J 8 3 2

THE bidding:

South: West: North: East:

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass

4 NT Pass 5 NT Pass

7 ♡ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠

Bridge teacher-writer Eddie Kantar of Los Angeles has written many times about deceptive plays in his books and magazine articles. He has another one to write about in his next book: he was victimized by a clever falsehood at the recent Summer North American

Championships held in Toronto.

After Kantar showed a strong hand with his reverse bid of two diamonds, his partner jumped in the fourth suit to show a good two-suiter. When his partner later supported clubs, Kantar launched into Blackwood. North's response showed two aces and a void, so Kantar decided to bid a grand slam in clubs.

West led a diamond, and declarer had only 10 fast winners. He decided that the easy way to collect three more tricks would be to ruff three diamonds in dummy. Accordingly, he trumped the opening lead and then led a heart from the table. East produced the jack! Declarer took his king, ruffed another diamond and cashed the ace of hearts for a spade ruff, noting that West followed with the ten. Ace of spades and a spade ruff put declarer in hand to lead his last diamond and ruff with dummy's king. Now all that remained was to get back to hand to draw trumps.

"He was the great love of her life," Denman said.

In Negri's autobiography, *Memoirs of Star*, published in 1970, she said of Valentino: "I regret that I met him so late. We had only one year of happiness."

Her memoirs also told the tale

of stormy relationship with Chaplin and said he cried when she ended it.

Denman said the proud actress bristled at people who did not know of her legendary status as one of the great silent film stars.

When a young doctor recently treated her at the hospital and indicated he did not know who Negri was: "She raised up in her bed and cried out 'I was the greatest film actress in the world,'" Denman said.

Negri, who said she was born on December 31, 1899, though others put it two or three years earlier, died on Saturday in a San Antonio hospital. She had been in failing health for several weeks.

"She was always quite vain about her looks even at her decrepit old age. If I was late, she could make me wait for 20 minutes while she put her fake eyelashes on," said her friend Gilbert Denman.

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U.S. agrees to consider humanitarian aid to Hanoi

HANOI (R) — The United States agreed Monday to take up "urgent" humanitarian concerns of Vietnam" in return for Hanoi's help in speeding the tracing of 1,776 Americans missing in action (MIA) from the Vietnam war.

The agreement was reached at the end of three days of talks between U.S. presidential envoy John Vessey and Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister and one of its senior deputy prime ministers.

A terse joint statement said Washington and Hanoi had agreed on specific measures "to accelerate progress toward accounting for Americans missing in Vietnam and to address certain urgent concerns of Vietnam."

Experts from both countries would hold two meetings in the near future, it added, one to discuss next steps to satisfy American demands for information about its missing and another to discuss urgent Vietnamese humanitarian concerns.

The statement called the talks candid, detailed and constructive, but neither side would discuss their substance.

Mr. Vessey seemed upbeat at the end of the last round of talks with Mr. Thach, telling reporters he felt something had been achieved, but declining to say what.

Although the statement said normalisation of relations and economic aid were not discussed, Washington for the first time

agreed to discuss relief of humanitarian concerns that Hanoi links to the war — understood to mean some form of aid.

One diplomat said in Hanoi the United States might be considering aid in the form of artificial limbs or care for war victims.

Vietnamese officials said earlier that their war-related humanitarian issues included orphans, invalids and victims of chemicals or fire.

Soon after his election in 1980, Mr. Reagan made an accounting of the missing Americans a top national priority but there has been little progress to show for it.

Vietnam has returned the names of only 150 MIAs since 1974.

The Reagan administration has been criticised for the lack of progress on MIAs. In June, Hanoi toughened its position, saying, in effect, that no aid for humanitarian causes it links to the war would mean no cooperation in the search for missing Americans.

Mr. Vessey was the first U.S. presidential envoy to visit Vietnam since Jimmy Carter sent labour union leader Leonard Woodcock in 1977 to discuss normalisation of relations and means to speed up progress on MIAs.

Washington has ruled out diplomatic relations with Hanoi until it provides a fullest possible accounting of the missing men and withdraws its forces from Kampuchea.

Talks between North and South Korea were broken off last year when the North objected to joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises.

Since then South Korea has proposed resumption of talks on reuniting divided families, economic cooperation and political matters including a meeting between the two countries' presidents.

South Korea and the International Olympic Committee, fearing a boycott of the Seoul Olympics by Communist countries, have also been working to resolve a North Korean demand to co-host the games.

North Korea on July 23 suggested the two Koreas and the United States, which has 42,000 troops in South Korea, meet in Geneva to discuss mutual arms reductions.

COLUMNS 7&8

White tiger cub born in Indian circus

NEW DELHI (R) — A rare white tiger cub was born in a circus camping in a small town in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, the United News of India (UNI) said. The cub was one of a litter of three delivered by the tigress Kammo when the Asian circus stopped in Jabalpur, UNI said. White tigers are mutations of the Panthera Tigris tiger, an Indian species. No white tigers have been sighted in the wild and there are only about 300 of them in existence.

Chinese official expelled for indiscretion

HONG KONG (R) — An official in south China was sacked and expelled from the Communist Party for "whoring", a Canton newspaper said. Nanfang Ribao said Huang Huoguan, deputy mayor of Qingui town